

The Madisonian.

A. P. HILL, EDITOR.

"INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

R. D. PRICE, PUBLISHER.

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TERMS.

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are paid—except at the option of the

Publisher.

JOB WORK—Executed with neatness

and dispatch, on moderate terms, payable

when the work is delivered.



POETRY.

THE VERSION 139th PSALM.

Should I employ the shades of night,
To screen me from their dreadful sight;
I strive in vain thine eyes to shun;
Darkness to thee is brightest noon.

Thou seest me when I sit and rise:
My thoughts to thee wear no disguise:
Thou mark'st by day the path I tread,
By night my thoughts upon my bed.

The secret uttered to the ear
In softest whisper, thou canst hear,
On every side I meet thy view,
Scanning my life and purpose too.

If thou haunts of sin at night,
Creep stealthily from mortal sight;
Thou mak'st thy awful presence felt,
'Mid revellings of shame and guilt.

Where shall a guilty sinner flee,
To seek a hiding place from thee?
Thy presence closely tracks my way,
And brings my hidden guilt to day.

Such knowledge fills my soul with awe!
How dare I sin against thy law!
Until I know that thou approve,
I must not think, nor speak, nor move.

[From the Wilmington Commercial,
ANCIENT SLAVERY

The slave States do not wish to be
driven out of the Union: It is the joint
agency of our southern and northern
rulers, who fought a great and pow-
erful enemy in copartnership, with
honor and success, and have left the
sacred boon to posterity and national
appreciation. The south desire to pre-
serve that boon, the executive and le-
gislative Government and the constitu-
tion, just as our fathers fixed and left
without blotting out or ordaining a jot or
tittle. If we break one single pane of
this of the constitutional window
darkness will soon overshadow the
whole instrument and the halls of con-
gress. The landmarks are perfectly
plain to work by, and the people want
to better; all that is required, is for
legislative laborers to do their work
to but not over and beyond those
lines and landmarks with honesty of
purpose in the heart and then there will
ever be much danger of the head
travelling into wild chimerical projects
a vast expense of the joint public
treasury and congressional time of the
country and a downward tendency of
the public peace and tranquility of the
various parts of the Union.

Our national system of government,
freedom of the press, &c., is
good enough as it now stands, or ra-
ther as it ought to stand in conformity
with the landmarks of the constitution
we want no better—it is impossible to
make it any better; for, such are the va-
ried interests and political views and
feelings of the country, that, the very
first alteration of the least jot or tittle
of the constitution, would end as a
reluctance to make it worse; this is cer-
tain as the maxim that there is no
thing true but heaven—except mathe-
matics.

I make the above remarks for the
people of the abolition and free soil
portion of the late legislature and people
of Massachusetts, who have permitted
our false prejudice and zeal against
the South to carry their feelings too far
the local matter of slavery beyond
the limits of their State, when they
introduce and pass legislative resolu-
tions, denouncing the whole people of
the south, as sinners. The sight of
God. Such things do not look like
true Christianity and followers of the
true in the bible, to do unto others
as we would have them do unto us. The

couth hopes they will do so no more,
and in that case are willing to draw
the veil of charity over the past that
when the storm recedes, the glorious
sun of fellowship and mutual forbear-
ance, may shine forth over the union
in more fraternal splendor and dura-
tion, than it has ever done since the
revolution.

To those northern abolitionist gen-
erally, I beg to be permitted on this
occasion and place to say that the
Bible is the best book in the world to
live by, but the most dangerous book in
the world for a community of people
to live over and beyond it.—True
religion will always stop at the
right mark, but the moment it goes be-
yond that, it begins to fall into that old
ancient fatal error of bigotry and su-
perstition with an innate and sleepless
propensity and disease of the mind, to
dictate—disturb and interfere with
other men and communities and States,
with a blind passion to force their creed
of religious doctrine on slavery, against
the will and constitutional rights of the
South; upon the same identical princi-
ple on which MAHOMET with the Al-
koran in one hand and a sword in the
other compelled the people of the east
and the Ancient world, to submit to
his tents and creed of religious doctrine
flows.

I am obliged to touch this string, be-
cause it is the main cord on which that
national evil abolition hangs.

When the scales fall from their north-
ern eyes, like the scales which fell
from the eyes of St. Paul, when on his
way from Jerusalem to Damascus, to
persecute and destroy the Savior of
the world and his Apostles under the
blinded influence of over religious
bigotry and superstition, then they will
finally withdraw their mistaken aboli-
tion doctrine from the halls of congress
and the whole country will esteem and
them like unto so many St. Pauls re-
turned like the lost sheep into the fold
of the constitutional advice of the great
and good Washington, and the general
tranquillity and mutual happiness of
the then renewed United States. I have
known the people of the New England
States for upwards of 50 years from a
boy of good memory at 12 and 14 years
they are my original countrymen, and
if it would do any good, I could weep
over their great error of abolition reli-
gion, and 25 years crusade against the
South like a Jonah over the city of
Nineveh. They are the most tenacious
people in the world about their
religion ever since the landing of the
Puritans, (originally, a self assumed
title of egotism) at Plymouth rock; and
the days of the persecution, some un-
to death of the innocent and harmless
people of Massachusetts, and other
colonies in that quarter for imaginary
witchcraft, and the kind and benevolent
Quakers for their peaceable and reli-
gious opinions and mode of worshipping
the God that made them.

It fills becomes the legislature of
Massachusetts and other Northern
States to denounce the people of the
South, without provocation, as sinners
in the sight of God, which would jus-
tify the South in raking up all their
northern colonial history on that mat-
ter, in order to admonish them of great
necessity of adhering more strictly in
future to the divine command of doing
unto others as they would be done by
under similar circumstances. If those
abolitionists could only be made to see
their great error of slave doctrine, creed
and conduct towards the south, they
such a feeling of pride about their reli-
gion that, I am fully confident they
would become self distressed and mor-
tified, to find themselves in so great an
error on the subject of Southern slave-
ry, or any other subject connected with
their religion. Take that false idea
out of their heads, and they are other-
wise, as fine a class of intelligent peo-
ple and royal citizens, as any country
can boast of. Slavery in the way it
was planted and has grown up in the
southern States, cannot justly be
called sin as it now stands, because
it cannot now be helped, and a thing
which cannot be remedied for the bet-
ter, cannot justly be called a sin in the
sight of God.

That part of Italy and Egypt in
which our Savior peregrinated and
preached to the people during his soj-
ourn on this planet, was literally cov-
ered with slavery—even emblems he
condemned it not as a sin in his sight,
but said to the people, masters be kind
to your servants, and servants be obe-
dient to your masters; for I come not
to do away with the laws, but to fulfil
the laws. This being the fact of the
Bible history, I ask where did the
legislature of Massachusetts derive its
divine authority, to resolve that the
people of the South are sinners in the
sight of God?

The south did not first bring negroes
from Africa and plant them in this
country. The first negroes brought to
the colonies were landed from a Dutch
ship, on the banks of James river, in
Virginia; and the northern colonies
and States continued to bring negroes
from Africa and land them in this coun-
try as slaves; down to the latest period
in 1808, allowed by the constitution
for their importation into the United
States and territories. Many of the
northern citizens ship owners mari-
ners and others, to my own knowledge
and memory of many of their names
continued to smuggle negroes into the
South, along the coast and through
the Spanish Florida, after the constitu-
tion and law of Congress, on that
subject took effect in 1808. Now,
therefore, if slavery in the south is a
sin as those abolitionist and free soilers
falsely contend, they would make an
unconstitutional tool of the general
government, to commit a greater sin or
dissolution of the Union civil war
blood, carnage, rapine and conflagra-
tion, in order to get rid of the smaller
sin. This would be a bad principle of
legislation, even if congress had the con-
stitutional power to do it.

ATTICUS.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Washington party presses have
never ceased to claim the support of
public opinion at the south, in favor of
one or the other of the favorite scheme
there for evading (they call it most
falsely settling) the slavery question.
Mr. Foote's string of certificates has
been held evidence of the general feel-
ing, and anonymous letters making the
most notoriously false statements of
the sentiments of the people are paraded
with triumphant flourishes, and
thrust upon the southern delegations in
Congress as instructions from their
constituents. Those have had, in
part, the effect they were designed to
have. They have created confusion
and doubt: have weakened the confi-
dence of southern representatives in
their constituents: have among the lat-
ter, repressed the exhibition of opinion
by sowing suspicion of each other's
firmness, and the action and reaction
has in many places, effectually shaken
the tone of the press. There was a
time when weakness and hesitation
seemed the striking features of south-
ern politics, and the advice to take the
compromise as the best we can get,
seemed natural enough to give and
likely enough to be followed. That
was the promising moment for the
compromisers; when Mr. Ritchie head-
ed his articles with skies bright and
the letter writers counted up the anti-
cipations of the future, and Mr. Clay spoke
of the opponents of his bill as a small
fraction of the Senate, subsisting of his
forebearance.

The aspect of things is very much
changed now. The real character of
the compromise scheme has been stud-
ied by the people. The declarations
of Clay Cass and Webster, in effect,
that under this bill the south would be
excluded from every foot of the terri-
tories, have been compared with the
southern apologies for the measure,
of honorable settlement.

The session of the Nashville conven-
tion has given new spirit and determi-
nation to the people. It was a no-
ble spectacle, that meeting of chosen
champions of the south, and the effect
of its dignified bearing, its union, and
the moderate, but decided and clearly
defined position it took, was instan-
taneous and deep. The southern peo-
ple are gathering around the southern
Platform. They will not easily desert
or modify it.

In no part of the south was the labor
of the compromise party apparently
more successful than in Georgia. It
seemed as if the high spirit that moved
the legislature of that State had van-
ished, and in its place apathy reigned.
The deceitful apologies for the com-
promise were submitted to; the press
spoke in a tone of utter discourag-
ement, or was silent. Those who still
faithfully proclaimed the true interests
and defended the sacred rights of the
south seemed like men preaching in
the wilderness. Georgia bears no such
aspect now. The southern platform
has been embraced by nearly every
democratic press in the State and by
a part of the whig press. The old
spirit again animates them and finds
free expression. It finds too, a warm
welcome with the people. It has been
their spirit all the while, only repress-
ed and misguided by the deceitful ad-
vice given to Mr. Clay's scheme. We
look upon the position of Georgia now
as distinctly and decidedly hostile to
that scheme, and it is a position she is
not in a temper to abandon or defend
feebly. The reader will find an ex-

tract from the Columbus Times in this
morning's Mercury, which illustrates
the temper of no small portion of the
Georgia press. We might quote de-
clarations scarcely less strong from the
Augusta constitutionalist and the Fed-
eral Union, papers of the first rank in
the State. Even the Savannah Geo-
grapher is, we think, fast losing its re-
lish for the best we can get, and begin-
ning to acknowledge, that if the south
chooses submission, there is no limit
to it short of utter prostration.

Everywhere in Georgia we see evi-
dence of a kindling enthusiasm for
the south that will not be long in send-
ing up its strong bright blaze. We
shall hear from the people on the 4th
of July.

FARMERS, MAXIMS.

It is an error to plant seeds from
States further south. In cold season
only the seed of a colder climate will
ripen well.

Often breaking up a surface keeps
a soil in health—for when it lies in a
hard bound state, enriching showers
run off, and the salubrious air cannot
enter.

Weeds exhaust the strenght of the
ground, and if suffered to grow, may
be called garden sin.

The hands and the hoe are the in-
struments for eradicating weeds—yet
if there is room between the rows for
the spade it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few
farmers can afford it. If you starve
them they will starve you.

It will not do to hoe a great field for
a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for
five loads of hay. Enrich the land and
it will pay you for it. Better farm
20 acres well than forty acres by halves.

Drive your business before you, and
it will go easy.

In dry pasture, dig pasture water on
the brow of a hill—springs are more
frequently near the surface on a height
than in a vale.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best ma-
nure for the land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy
in the summer, and with a sharp in-
strument: they will bleed freely and
die.

Sow clover deep—it secures it
against the drought.

Never plow in bad weather, or when
the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain before it is
fully or dead ripe. When the straw
immediately below the grain is so dry
that on twisting juice is pressed, it
should be cut for then there is no fur-
ther circulation of juices to the ear.—
Every hour that it stands uncut after
this stage is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept, detailing
the expenses and produce of each
field.

When an implement is no longer
wanted for the season, lay it carefully
aside, but it should be well cleaned
Obtain good seed, prepare your
ground well sow early and pay very
little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright, re-
member that whatsoever a man soweth
that shall he reap.

Do not begin farming by building an
expensive barn, nor erecting a spa-
cious barn, till you have something to
store in it.

Avoid a low site for a dwelling house.
Build sufficiently distant from your
barn and stock yard to avoid accidents
by fire.

Keep note of all remarkable occur-
rences on your farm. Recording even
errors will be a benefit.

Remains of an Ancient Californian City
—Antiquaries will feel deeply interest-
ed in the discovery of vast regions of
ancient ruins near San Diego and with-
in a day's march of the Pacific Ocean,
at the head of the Gulf of California:
Portions of temples, dwellings, lofty
stone pyramids (seven of these within
a mile square,) and massive granite
rings or circular walls, round venera-
ble trees, columns and blocks of hiero-
glyphics, all speak of some ancient
race of men, now forever gone, their
history actually unknown to any of the
existing families of mankind. In some
points, these ruins resemble the re-
cently discovered cities of Palenque,
&c., near the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf
Coast; in others, the ruins of ancient
Egypt; in others, again the monuments
of Phœnicia, and yet in many features
they differ from all that I have referred
to. I observe that the discoverers
doom them to be antediluvian, while
the present Indians have a tradition
of a great civilized nation, which their
famous forefathers utterly destroyed.
The region of the ruins is called by the
Indians, the "Valley of Mystery."—*Wil-*
son's Chronicle.

THE GENTLEMAN AT CHURCH

May be known by the following Marks

1. Comes in good season so as not
to interrupt the pastor or congre-
gation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop upon the steps or
in the portico either to gaze at the la-
dies, salute friends, or display his col-
loquial powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently
and walks deliberately up the aisle or
gallery stairs, and gets to his seat as
quietly and by making as few people
remove as possible.

4. Takes his seat either in the back
part of the seat, or, steps out into the
aisle when any one wishes to pass in,
and never thinks of such a thing as
making people crawl past him while
keeping his place in the seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers
and gives up his seat to such, seeking
another for himself.

6. Never thinks of defiling the house
of God with tobacco spittle or annoy-
ing those who sit near him by chewing
that nauseous weed in church.

7. Never unless in case of illness,
gets up and goes out in time of service.
But if necessity compels him to do so
goes so quietly that his very manner
is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in conversation
before the commencement of service.

9. Does not whisper or laugh, or eat
fruit in the house of God, or lounge.

10. Does not rush out of church like
a tramping horse the moment the ben-
ediction is pronounced but retires
slowly in a noiseless, quiet manner.

11. Does all he can, by precept and
example, to promote decorum in u-
thers.

SMALL SWEET COURTESIES OF LIFE.

We commend the following as worth-
y the attention of our readers.

*Extract of a letter of the late Wm. Wirt
to his daughter.*

I want to tell you a secret. The
way to make yourself pleasing to others
is to show that you care for them.—
The whole world is like the miller at
Mansfield, who cared for nobody—no
act he,—because nobody cared for him.
And the whole world will serve you so
if you give them the same cause.

Let every one therefore, see that you do
care for them, by showing them what
Sterner so happily calls, the small sweet
courtesies of life,—those courtesies in
which there is no parade whose voice is
too still to tease, and which manifest
themselves by tender and affectionate
looks, and little kind acts of attention,
giving others the preference in every
little enjoyment at table, in the field,
walking, sitting or standing. This is the
spirit that gives to your time of life,
and to your sex its sweetest charms.—
It constitutes the sum total of the
withcraft of woman. Let the world
see that your first care is for yourself
and you spread the solitude of the up-
per room around you, in the same way,
by the emanation of a poison which kills
all the juice of affection in its neigh-
borhood. Such a girl may be admired
for her understanding and accomplish-
ments, but she will never be beloved.

The seeds of love can never grow
but under the warm and genial influ-
ence of kind feelings and affectionate
manners. Vivacity goes a great way
in young persons. It calls attention to
her who displays it; and if it then be
founded associated with a generous sensi-
bility, its execution is irresistible.

On the contrary, if it be found in al-
liance with a cold, haughty, selfish
heart, it produces no further effect, ex-
cept an adverse one. Attend to this
my daughter. It flows from a heart
that feels for you all the anxiety of a pa-
rent's highest happiness. May God
protect and bless you.

Your affectionate father, Wm. Wirt.

Another Testimony on the same point
—Henry Clay has said: In all the af-
airs of human life, social as well as
political, he had remarked that cour-
tesies of a small and trivial character are
the ones which strike deepest to the
greatful and appreciating heart. It is
the picaresque compliments which are
most appreciated; far more are they ap-
preciated than the double eagle ones,
which we sometimes yield.—*Leather-*
stock Standard.

Gentlemen.—Whoever is open, loy-
al, and true; whoever is of humane and
affable demeanor, whoever is honora-
ble in himself and in his judgement of
others and requires no law but his word
to make him fulfil an engagement such
a man is a gentleman and such a man
may be found among the tillers of the
ground.—*De Vere.*

PROTECTING THE SLAVE- HOLDER.

The fugitive slave bill reported by
the committee of thirteen compels the
owner of the slave to give a bond
where he finds his slave before he can
get his property. The bond obligates
the owner to give the slave a trial by
jury in the state of his residence.—

This is the slave bill that our neighbor
is so much in love with. He thinks
that it is the very thing for the slave-
holder and for the south.

Now we would ask any candid man
if he had pursued his slave to the in-
terior of Ohio or New York, if he would
be willing to give bond and security
at the request of the negro, to do a
certain thing when he got to the place
of his residence. We cannot think
that any man owing slaves would be
willing to sanction a bill that puts him
in the power of his negro. It is mock-
ery of the south, to say that such a bill
protects the rights of slaveholders. Its
name ought to be changed to a bill to
encourage the Abolitionist of the north
to kidnap our slaves and set them free.
—*Jacksonian.*

Newspapers.—The Hon. Judge
Longstreet says: "Small is the sum
that is required to patronize a news-
paper, and most amply remunerated is
the patron. I care not how humble
and unpretending the gazette which he
takes, it is next to impossible to fill a
sheet 52 times a year without putting
into it something that is worth the sub-
scription price. Every parent whose
son is off from him at school, should be
supplied with a newspaper. I well
remember what a marked difference
there was between those of my school
mates who had, and those who had not
access to newspapers. Other things
being equal, the first were always de-
cidedly superior to the last in debate
and composition, at least. The reason
is plain—they had command of more
facts. A newspaper is a history of
current events as well as a copious and
interesting miscellany; and which youth
will peruse with delight when they will
read nothing else."

Hic, Hec, Hoc.—When the
Rev. Dr. Patton, was in England, he
dined with several gentlemen who used
a great variety of argument to make
him give up his cold water principles.
—"Now here," said one, here doctor
is some old hock: surely you can't de-
cline this!" Cant replied the doctor
"why sir, I learned to decline it when
a boy. Hic, Hec, Hoc." The table
was in a roar, and the doctor came off
triumphant. Let all boys when they
are young, decline hock, if they do, they
will never know the drunkard's hic.

Intemperance is the canker of the
finest minds and noblest hearts. Re-
morseless as is the death to which it
ministers its course falls upon the high
and the humble, the just and unjust
alike. Its triumph is the eclipse of
hope—its breath that of the pit. In its
career, all that is sacred is overturned,
all that is lovely is lost, and all that is
blasted. The fireside is left desolate
—the arm nerveless, or nerved a-
lone by phrenzy—the heart unstrung
or stirred by the fingers of a gull the
day without a sun, and life without a
solace.

A green spot.—A traveller, dusty and
care worn, not long since, stopped at
the door of a tavern in an obscure vil-
lage in Indiana. Before alighting, he
called the landlord to the door, and
proposed the following "vexed ques-
tions."

"What do you think of the Parkman
murder?" "Never heard of it."

"What do you think of the compro-
mise?" "Never heard of it."

"What do you think of the Cuba in-
vasion?" "Never heard of it." "Take
off my saddle-bags, I'll stop a few days
with you."

The fish that are found in the Mam-
moth cave of Kentucky, are without
eyes, no nose, not long since, they have
no use for them, for no light ever pier-
ces the profound. There is a fish call-
ed Cobit, in Surinam, that has four
eyes. It has two on each side—one
complete organ of vision. [For] and
another for more distant objects. This
fish is supposed to be a the pow-
er of vision when it rises to the sur-
face, both in air and water at the same
time.

The son of a man worth "two hun-
dred thousand" was found lying
dead drunk in the street at Pittsburg.
A few steps from him lay the son of a
man worth nothing, in the same condi-
tion. Whiskey is a great leveller.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a
newspaper and never pay for it.